THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

VOL. IX. THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913. No. 11.

COMMENCEMEMT PROGRAM.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

10:45 A. M. Public Worship, with Baccalaureate sermon by President J. M. Thomas.

8:00 P. M. Anniversary of the Christian Associations. Address by the Right Reverend Julius Walter Atwood, of the class of 1878, Bishop of Arizona.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

10:30 A. M. Exercises of the Class of 1913 on the College Campus.

2:00 P. M. Annual meeting and initiation of Phi Beta Kappa in the college chapel.

4:00-6;00 P. M. Fraternity and social teas.

8:00 P. M, Speaking by the Freshman and Sophomore classes for the Parker and Merrill prizes.

8:00 P. M. Meeting of the corporation at the Middlebury National bank.

10:00 P. M. Fraternity reunions.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

9:30 A. M. Preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni in the chapel.

10:30 A. M. Dedication of the new chemistry building.

12:00 A. M. Meeting in the chemistry building for the organization of an Alumni Athletic association.

2:00 P. M. Meeting of the Alumnae association in Pearsons hall.

4:00 P. M. Meeting of the corporation in the president's office.

7:15 P. M. Tree dedication on the campus of the women's college.

8:00 P. M. Spring festival in the gymnasium.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

9:00 A. M. Meeting of the Associated alumni in the chapel, with presentation of the portraits of Professor Charles M. Mead and Professor Walter E. Howard.

10:00 A. M. Formation of procession on the campus.

10:30 A. M. Graduation exercises of the class of 1913, with conferring of degrees.

1:00 P. M. Commencement dinner at the Inside Inn, on the grounds of the Addison County Agricultural society.

7:30-9:00 P. M. President's reception at his residence, 10 College street.

9:00 P. M. Commencement ball in the gymnasium.

The college has recently become a member of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board. Professor Cady is the college representative upon the board. As a result of this action, after this year certificates can be received from no schools in New England except those upon the Board's accepted list. Students desiring to enter from other schools can be admitted only after examination.

At a meeting of the student body, held in the chapel on Friday morning, June 6, the following rules committee was elected: Vail, '14, chairman; Triggs, '14, O. B. Rogers, '14, Haskins, '15, Salisbury, 16.

The winners of the College Song contest have been announced as follows:

First prize, Miss Anna Sterling, '13.

Second prize, R. T. Whitney, '15.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON DELIVERED.

Pres. John M. Thomas Delivered Inspiring Sermon to the Class of Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen.

President Thomas opened the 113th commencement of Middlebury College with a baccalaureate sermon which was an appeal to the graduates to consecrate their lives to the uplift of the small towns of Vermont.

He said in part: "I wish to assert this morning a serious and pressing need in our own Vermont, a task of sufficient size and difficulty to try all our mettle, and for which the same divine fire of religious enthusiasm is needed as has nourished the zeal of others in giving the gospel to the heathen and redeeming the outcasts of our great modern cities. Let us attempt to realize what the decrease of population and of cultivated farm area means in the life of the people. It means decrease of property values and the wiping out of the fruit of years of toil and saving. Farms are sold for less than the cost of the buildings upon them and men find that after the labor of a lifetime they are scarcely farther along than when they began. Buildings fall into decay or are destroyed in fire, and are not replaced. Young men see no opportunity in the town of their birth and move away to get a chance. Merchants find their trade diminishing and artisans less demand for their labor. A spirit of discouragement and depression comes over the people. Churches built for a population twice as large as the present, perhaps with some optimism in their structure, appear almost vacant, and it is almost impossible to stir the enthusiasm wherein religious truth has fitting utterance. School buildings, which once were crowded have a few straggling scholars, often taught by a teacher hardly older than the pupils and without experience or training. The building is neglected, unbearably hot in one corner and shivering cold in the rest. The dictionary is a contemporary of the oldest resident, and that is the extent of the library. There are no maps, except a torn map of Vermont which has no suggestion of the contour of the State, but presents the fourteen counties in red, and yellow, and green. There are no seats small enough for the little children, and none large enough for the older ones, and the big boys sit on the front benches with their knees crowded into their chins or sprawling their feet towards the teacher's desk, while they recite the products of Guatemala and Peru. The one room out-house is a disgrace to a civilized community, both in point of view of hygiene and of morals. The text books furnished the children are tattered and torn and often unspeakably decorated.

Yet for such schools and such education for their children a large proportion of the small towns in this State are paying larger school taxes than Rutland or Burlington. The highest rate of taxes for school purposes in our State today is not in the cities, but in the back mountain towns. The population is less than it used to be, the valuation of property is less, the timber has been cut off, and the burden of community support falls with increasing weight upon a diminishing number. Doubtless some measure of blame should fall upon people who tolerate such schools, but I have a good deal of charity for them. Relatively, they are sacrificing more than the dwellers in more favored communities. If any of us were citizens of a town of 400 people, which once had a population of 1000, and whose school districts were constituted on the larger basis, we would find the problem hard to meet and we would tend to relax into helpless lethargy and discouragement.

It is clear as day that the State must come to the aid of the small towns, where education is most expensive and most difficult to render efficient, because of the scattered population, and where the means are most meager. The State demands that every child shall go to school, and is in duty bound therefore to provide for every child a decent school. The State demands of every man the exercise of suffrage, and in its own protection must furnish the education necessary to intelligent use of that suffrage. What mockery to compel a man to take the Freeman's Oath, and swear that whenever he gives his vote or suffrage, touching any matter that concerns the State of Vermont, he will do it so as in his conscience he shall judge that it will most conduce to the good of the same, and then fail to give him in his youth such training of mind and conscience as will enable him to determine what will conduce to the good of the same! We are as cruel as Pharaoh, and it is bricks without straw in every election in Vermont, and must be for years to come.

In self-protection the State must move toward equalization of educational opportunity, not diminishing the advantages in the larger communities but bringing up those of the smaller places to the level of the best. The cities and larger towns are recruited constantly from the smaller places, and the intelligence and worth of the favored communities, as well as the quality of the men we send beyond the State, depends upon the education and the quality of life in remoter hamlets. No State can rise much above its legislation, and the interests of the whole State demand an efficient State system of education extending to every last school house in our 246 towns. Years ago it was seen that the back districts in the towns could not be left to themselves. They needed and had a right to the support of the villages of the towns in which they were located. On the same principle, we see now that the smaller towns can not be left to themselves in providing schooling for their children. Not by way of coercion, but through financial assistance and through encouragement to the maintenance of a standard worthy of that assistance, we must come to the relief of the more scattered communities. We must do with our schools just what we have done with our roads: the strong must help the weak, and all must take a share in bearing the burdens of all.

We have heard a good deal about keeping boys on the farm. What farm? On many farms in Vermont, Yes, and there is no particular difficulty in getting boys to stay on such farms, or in inducing others to go there. But on many other farms in this State, a thousand times No, and he is no friend of the boy, nor true friend of Vermont, who would try to persuade him to stay there or to incline another to take his place. Would you want your boy to start out in life in one of those communities which has boen losing ground for fifty years, eke out the scantiest livelihood as the men and women are doing today, starve with the barrenness of its community life, bring up his children in their schools, and lay his bones at last in the weeds of its neglected cemetery? Then before God you ought not to want the boy born in that community to stay there. The town that is not good enough for my boy to go to is not good enough for any Vermont boy to stay in. Any policy whose purpose is to keep young people at home by preventing them from learning of the privileges and opportunities away from home is immoral and well nigh criminal in its cruelty.

Not by keeping the boy down, but by lifting the life to which we invite him up, must we labor for the restoration of the hill towns of New England. Boys have not left the farms because we have not taught them the grasses and trees in the school house yard, but because the farms were not tilled and managed so as to furnish them opportunity for a decent livelihood. Vermont boys are not afraid of work. They are naturally as dearly attached to their State, their town, their own home, as the boys anywhere. But they are ambitious and they want a chance. They want to measure their strength with others in some of the large undertakings of life. They are eager to live in an atmosphere of progress and in an environment which calls for effort and achievement.

We must establish such an environment right here. The creation of opportunity is the only cure of our evils. When it is worth while to live in a town, you will find people enough to live there, and when it is not worth while no amount of sentiment or appeal to patriotism will maintain its roll in the census. The farms themselves must re-populate the farms, and they are the only agency which can do it.

I believe that by this agency it

(Continued on Page 2.)

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

can be done, and that the atmosphere of progress and the spirit of prosperity can again be restored to the rural regions of our State. The old stock is here still, in greater proportion to the total population than in any other commonwealth of the north. The old spirit is by no means dead. All we need is organization, the power and the habit of working together and holding together for a fixed and determined purpose. And all we need for organization is leadership—leaders who see the goal plain, and who will consecrate themselves to its attaining in high patriotic devotion.

I would like to call a haystack prayer-meeting of a few devoted college men of Vermont, not for the sake of peoples of a distant clime, but for our own people, who have been laboring under untoward conditions, who have loved their country not wisely but too well, and have poured out their life too freely, for its saving, who are today scattered among our own Green Mountains as sheep not having a shepherd. Why not social settlements in the losing towns of Vermont? The idea, as I understand it, is to go among people and live there, not to preach to them, but to share their life. Who of you will go to live in a hill town of Vermont, not where there is the best job, but where is the greatest need? Why not take your training and your spirit there, and work out the problem? Not to live as they live, and be contented as they are contented, but to show first yourself how a more generous livelihood can be attained, and more generous thoughts cultivated, and then to communicate these to others. One man of the right calibre and the right power, consecrated to the work as only religious faith can consecrate him, could lift a whole community, and one community so inspired would change a whole county, and one county leading the way, the whole State would follow.

The call of Vermont today is for volunteers, as truly as from '61 to '65. They paid men only $13 a month then, and they sent them to shot and shell and to the rank prison holes of Virginia. There were found 30,000, sires of the children who today need your help. Our college emptied its halls into the ranks. And now the call is from the children of the mountains. Their faces will look up at you first in wonder, then in the answer of understanding, then in the deep gratitude of sympathy. Each one of you could take a school in some far-away valley and make it a beacon for a country-side. And then you might be master of a score of schools, and the leader of the life of a group of towns, and get them to throw away the old books and repair the shattered building, and bring new life to their industries, their churches, their whole society, and some day they might lay you to rest in the old cemetery, its weeds cleared away, the trees all pruned and neatly tended, and under the great hills a community restored to its heart and continuing on many days in the prosperity of peace in grateful recognition of the leader who showed it the way.

Members of the Graduating Class: You go into a world in which it is difficult to see the far and the near in proper prospective. There is always a glamour in distance and in the dimly known, and always a tendency to undervalue what one knows well and whatever is close at hand. You will find it difficult to idealize the near, especially since the hundreds about you suspect nothing but the tame and ordinary in the life immediately about them. I charge you to open your eyes to opportunity in your immediate environment, wherever the good God may place you. Palestine was not once the holy land; men of faith and men of insight made it so. Assissi was not once the home of saints, but St. Francis loved the poor there and the ages seek out his home. You have attended four years our little college in Vermont's green hills. We are ambitious to make this a center of service, for the State which nourishes us, for the nation to which we owe allegiance. The thoughts of communities the world over, East and West and beside the seven seas, turn to this college as the place whence men of large and holy service departed for their work in the world. It is yours today to take up the holy succession. And your alma mater will watch you, and pray for you, and find her gladdest joy when pilgrims find their way thither to thank God for what we did for you here and for what you have done for them in the place where God called you to serve.

THE SPRING FESTIVAL REPEATED.

It was a happy thought to repeat on Tuesday evening of Commencement Week the "spring festival" so beautifully presented in the McCullough Gymnasium on the evening of May 31 by the Women's College. Another large and enthusiastic audience filled the hall, and the presence of the many Commencement visitors added interest to the occasion. As THE CAMPUS has already given to its readers the detailed programme, a repetition is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the second presentation was carried through with an unflagging enthusiasm on the part of the performers that is worthy of high praise—from beginning to end it was delightfully spontaneous. Considered as a spectacle, the swiftly moving features—the fairy revels, the "going a-Maying" the May-pole dances, the masque and anti-masque—all had the charm of movement and of color; and it would be hard indeed to devise a scene more beautiful than the Arcadian setting of "Pans' Anniversary," with its effective grouping of the one hundred and thirty-five performers. Nor should the musical part of the programme fail of being given its proper recognition. In itself it would have furnished an hour of genuine pleasure, including as it did compositions rendered with spirit and precision and ranging from the old-time spring folk-songs to such selections as the interlude, Rossini's "Where Fowerets Are Springing". To the presenters of individual parts and to those appearing in the collective songs and dances, credit is alike due. All contributed to the marked success of the enterprise, and proved, if proof were needed, that the Women's College can rise to an occasion and work as a unit in the producing of fine results.

Senior Ball.

On Wednesday evening, June 18th, the seniors gave a ball in the Gymnasium. Zitas orchestra of Albany furnished music for the occasion. The hall was tastefully decorated. The affair was most enjoyable.

1913 COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Seniors Render an Interesting Program. Commencement Addresses Delivered and Degrees Conferred.

On Wednesday, June 18, the commencement exercises of the class of 1913 were carried out at the Congregational church. The seniors formed in line of march on the campus and proceeded to the church at 10 a. m. After the seating of the graduates and the attending onlookers and after a selection of music had been given, President Thomas opened the exercises with a prayer. The addresses followed. First came the Salutatory address by Miss Mildred Adelaide Snow.

Then came an oration by Roy Harold Walch on the subject of "Socialist Legislation in Germany". He spoke as follows:—

We are living in the age of the social question. At no previous time have the needs and problems of society been more keenly felt, or more earnestly faced.

The social problem is an international one but its solution is nowhere so insistently sought as in Germany. Nowhere else are the representatives of labor so well organized and so radical in their demands.

Germany has experienced a vast industrial expansion equaled by no other nation in the world and this expansion is due to the efficiency of her workers.

The efficiency of her workers is brought about by guaranteeing physical health and greater safety to the working classes by the social legislation of the state.

The employment of children is prohibited in factories and numerous other places and in places where they may be employed they may work only three hours on school days and only four hours during school holidays. The employment of female workers is also regulated.

The German method of dealing with employment is the very practical one of bringing together with as little delay as possible those who want workers. The principal instrument employed to this end is the public registration bureau.

State insurance is the big fact in Germany. Germany is the leader of all nations in this movement and insurance against accident sickness, invalidity and old age is now compulsory. This is paid part by the employer and part by the employed and has proved a great benefit to both. This has become in less than thirty years an important part of German life. Germany has had to try out the plan and there are many defects in the system. Yet flat figures show a decrease in the death rate and number of suicides; a decrease in the number in of orphans dependant on the State; a falling off of imigration, and an enormous increase of savings bank deposits since the laws have been in force.

If we can manage in this country by national legislation to bring about a better relation between employer and employed and guarantee greater safety to the employed, I believe that the self-respect, the independence, and the progress of the working people of America will have been materially advanced.

An Essay on "The Red Cross, Its Origin and Development", was read by Miss Eva Adelia Holt.

What is the Red Cross? It is a world-wide movement "founded to aid in the prevention and alleviation of human suffering in time of peace and of war.

Henri Durant, a Swiss tourist, traveling through Italy in 1859 and seeing the terrible condition of the wounded of both armies after the battle of Salferino, determined to use all of his influence to bring about better conditions. As a result, the Treaty of Geneva was adopted. This provides that, in time of war, governments shall grant protection to hospitals and medical corps of both armies. The distinctive sign is a red cross on a white backgound adopted out of respect to Switzerland of whose flag it is the reverse. The United States was in the throes of the Civil War when the movement started and because of this, did not ratify the treaty at first. It was only through the untiring efforts of Clara Barton that the United States was finally brought to sign it; because of her success, she is known today as the "Founder of the American Red Cross". The American society is officially authorized by the government and its president is none other than the President of the United States. There are state boards, and also local chapters which are formed in any city, town, or county where there are five or more members.

The work of relief falls into three periods; emergency, rehabitation and withdrawal. One watching the recent disaster in Ohio shows how for the first few days, the newspapers all over the country were calling for food, shelter, clothing and medical attention which were imperatively and immediately needed by a large number of sufferers. When these most urgent needs had been met, the work of rehabitation began; and only when the community has been restored to normal conditions, may the Red Cross safely withdraw. Never before has the sense of social responsibility had at its command an organization which finds a place for the beautiful individual devotion that has made the lives of the saints dear to the heart of humanity.

Next came an oration by Moses Gilbert Hubbard, jr., the theme being "The True Joy of Battle".

We have all doubtless been impressed lately by the martial spirit from former days which seems to pervade the air. One hundred and thirty eight years ago yesterday our Revolutionary forefathers gallantly resisted the repeated assaults of the British at Bunker Hill, retreating at last only after all ammunition had been fired and the ground strewn with the dead and dying of both sides. * *

* Elaborate preparations too are right now being made to celebrate with fitting ceremony that most desperate assault at Gettysburg where the Confederate general, Pickett, rode in the face of death to the very edge of the entrenchments on Cemetery Ridge only to be hurled back finally with overwhelming loss by the Federal forces

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

stationed there. The three days battle of Gettysburg is typical of the whole Civil war, and the failure to rend asunder the Union even by the terrific tension of 50 years ago is one of the world contributions to the cause of peace. That war has shown to thinking men the utter folly and wastefullness of military strife. * * * Today he who experiences the true joy of battle is doing so in the struggles and battles of peace. * * *

* * * * * * *

Where in former days men of intelligence and education engaged in making preparations for war and in successfully prosecuting that war they today exert their energies toward solving international and national difficulties by the means of reason and justice. They wage a peaceful battle in the interests of humanity instead of engaging in indescriminate which can only lower general world-tone of morality and perhaps result finally in a victory for brute strength instead of real justice. * *

* when, as it now does, the cost of constructing one modern battleship amounts to such an enormous sum that it would build, equip and permanently endow twenty institutions the size of this college of Middlebury, thinking people are bound to decide that they can more profitably expend their money and labor in working for civic reform and a higher standand of public duty, than in wasting it in war. * * * The greatest hero is found today not in the front rank of martial array, but where men quietly, persistently, conscientiously are battling to better the social conditions, raisc the standards of morality and elevate tone of civic conscience. * * * We are coming to realize that we are expected not to sit idly by but to throw ourselves into the struggle and do our active part to further the best interests of our land. * * * So that we are now learning to meet with positive exuberance of spirit the stern battle of life and to find the true joy of battle in the solving of life's problems and the bringing of mankind some little way toward the final perfect goal.

At this point another musical selection was rendered.

First on the second division came Miss Mildred Cudworth with an essay on "A Gift of Pallas Athene".

"Today, when woman's craft of the needle is again allying itself to art, it is peculiarly fitting that we should call to mind the accomplishments of the needlecraft of the past. The history of any craft, if told in full, involves the successive stages of politics, art, culture; and in it we also may read the characteristics, beliefs, and aspirations of the workman."

Beginning with the needlecraft of the Egyptians Miss Cudworth then traced the history of its development down to the present time; and then spoke of its use.

"To people of all ages tapestries have served both as pictures and as the first illuminated manuscripts by which one reads of the eventful travels of the ancient classic heroes."

"Patriotism has been aroused, history has been idealized, and historical literature has been developed by the weaving of scenes of national importance.

The symbolism of decoration on church vestments and prayer rugs, all these bring to us a certain picture of man's faith and his interpretation of life.

Where do we look for the immediate origin of American needleart? To the samplers of our grandmothers who, with their Puritan ideals had a moral rather than an aesthetic end in view. Had this not been so, we never would find a child of seven engraving sentiments dealing with the shortness of life in this world.

As artist tapestry weavers of today, Albert Kerter, and William Baumgarten stand forth as typical of what is being done. Only last year did Kerter tell on the loom the story of New York back to the days of old Peter Stuyvesant.

Today the field of creating symbolic costume and the almost limitless opportunity for interior decoration are offered to women as never before. And we look for the further development of needlecraft to those who realize how objects of beauty react on everyday life and that the many forces of life may be refined and brought into closer relationship by the inspiration of their work.

Dale Simpson Atwood followed choosing for the subject of his oration "A Pleistocene Marauder."

Under the title of "A Pleistocene Marauder", Dale S. Atwood spoke of several striking effects caused by the invasion of ice during the Pleistocene Epoch. "Europe was buried as far south as the site of London; America was covered down to St. Louis". Several interesting facts of local interest were mentioned.

Chipman Hill is a heap of material put together by subglacial rivers . . . At this point where we now stand the ice was probably over a mile and a half thick, the Adirondacks, Green Mountains, and White Mountains being buried in the vast glacial sheet. Of equal interest was the statement that Middlebury and in fact the whole of the Champlain Valley was, at a later time, submerged by water, Chipman Hill and Snake Mountain were then islands. Later still, owing to the depression of the land caused by the terrific weight of the ice mountains, an arm of the sea completely cut off Eew England and whales were spouting in the waves between New York State and Vermont.

Miss Alice Adelia Holmes read an essay on "The Civic Theatre":—

The use of a nation's leisure is a test of its civilization. Yet in America the problems of the leisure of men, women, and children, especially their evening leisure, has been utterly ignored by the intelligent leaders of society. As a result of this indifference of public spirit the night leisure of American citizens has been organized by the type of man who sees the financial possibilitiy of the situation. In every city and town there are theaters, dance-halls or moving picture shows—private commercial enterprises run for the benefit of the stockholders. Such enterprises enhance rather than counteract the defects in American circulation. The fact that over $500,000 is spent daily in America for moving pictures alone proves that its citizens want entertainment and are willing to pay for it.

We are indebted to a small group of earnest artists and loyal citizens, among whom Percy MacKaye is prominent, for the gradual awakening of the American people to their responsibility in regard to the leisure activities of the nation. The establishment of a civic theatre was proposed some four or five years ago by Percy MacKaye.

In his words, "The civic theatre idea implies the conscious awakening of a people to self government in the activities of its leisure. To this end, organization of the arts of the theatre, participation by the people in the these arts (not mere spectatorship), a new resulting technique, leadership by means of a permanent staff of artists (not of merchants of art), elimination of private profit by endowment and public support, dedication in service to the whole community".

To insure freedom from speculation, Mr. MacKaye suggests that for private endowment, the universities should act as trustees; and for public endowment they might serve as institutional precedents by which to establish the theatre on a practical civic basis.

The dramatic impulse is fundamental in humanity, yet in modern days, it has been stifled. There is no opportunity for the people to express themselves in this deepest racial and most natural way. We have failed to recognize that we need of refined and expressive leisure; just such joy as was developed in the folk festivals of the past thru folk songs and dance. People must have play as well as work.

For two centuries and a half, the pagent, the folk-dance, and festival have been practically lost to us. First the austere and matter-of-fact Puritan placed a ban on the May-pole, the Yule-log, and on every kind of symbolic expression. There, the vast, grim task of clearing a great continent and founding its institutions left little time or energy for the expression of joyful imagination.

What the revival of the dramatic impulse in all its branches might do is suggested by what it has already done in one form,—the pageant. To be successful, pageants need expert management under the direction of artists. Under the control of a civic theatre, they would receive such direction, and could be worked up with less amount of cost and trouble than at present.

The civic theatre is the ideal organization through which festivals and plays may be revived, and our national leisure raised to a higher plane. The purpose of such a theatre is not educational. The purpose is to lead the people into a richer life by giving them a chance to express themselves dramatically. The means suggested is the conversion of the theatre from a private commercial enterprise run for the benefit of the stockholders into a public democratic enterprise run for the benefit of the people.

"A Poet's Philosophy of Life" was the title of the next oration which was delivered by Edgar Alonzo Carrier, jr.

As a man's life progresses, certain theories and doctrines are unconsciously formulated which color all his judgments and criticisms of existing conditions. This outlook upon the world and its problems, the general attitude of the man toward external things is what is meant by a philosophy of life. When a man writes a great poem, his philosophy permeates his whole work and the real character of the man lies revealed.

Considering Chaucer, we find that his philosophy of life is sane and practical. His delight in Nature is unaffected and charming. It is the simple delight of the child and yet it has power to move and interest us. Chaucer neglects the great problems of life for more common and familiar things. Often we have never realized their existence, but seen through his eyes and tinged with his philosophy, they take on a beauty and grandeur as great as it is unexpected.

Shakespeare's philosophy of life is to be found in the general make-up of his plots and the various plays as a whole. Studying them, we find that his philosophy is founded on the great and universal laws of Nature which will exist to eternity. Though individuals may be sacrificed uselessly, the welfare of the State and Humanity steadily progresses and all the evil consequences will be gradually over-flooded by the great stream of events constituting life and history. In regard to life and death, he says:

"We are such stuff,
As dreams are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep".

Wordsworth deals with the quieter aspects of Nature, "the slender blades of grass", "the coy primrose, lovely flower", and the daffodils that

"Stretched a never ending line
Along the margin of a bay."

His love poems lead us another step into that communion with Nature and contemplative revery which was characteristic of his philosophy. His writings gain dignity and worth from his eternal sympathy and the truth of his principles.

The great poet of the present day must be one who is competent to interpret the present day civilization. He must be one in whose heart lies profoundly a conviction of the sacredness of democracy even if he perceives its limitations and apparently unstable equilibrium. To radically dislike democracy will stifle the work of future poets, no matter how artistically delicate it may be. Worthy, serious work in literature grows out of sympathy with humanity and a perception of the broad relations of society and is paralyzed by distrust of the present and deification of the past.

Another selection of music followed and the addresses closed with the Valedictory by Wilfred Edward Davison:—

The benediction was given by President Thomas and then the following degrees were conferred:—

The degree of Bachelor of Science was awarded to the following:

John Comstock Agnew, Port Henry' N. Y.; Dale Simpson Atwood, St. Johnsbury; Lacy Wheaton Bump, Potsdam, N. Y.; William Wallace Chalmers, Fitchburg, Mass.; Theron Lee Culver, Royalton; Marvin James Dodd, East Orange, N. J.; H. Clinton Farwell, Providence, R. I.; Hammond Ladd, Wilburton, Okla.; Walter Bernard McGuirk, East Wallingford; Marshall Jewell Root, Providence, R. I.; Charles Leo Smiddy, New London, Conn.; Hendrick Woodruff Van Ness, Greenwich, N. Y.; Edgar Jolls Wiley, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was awarded to the following:

Edwin Lawrence Bigelow, Stowe; Millard Fillmore Blanchard, Rutland; Edgar Alonzo Carrier, jr., Colchester,

The Middlebury Campus.

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Vol. IX. JUNE 18, 1913. No. 11.

Conn; Wilfred Edward Davison, Lower Cabot; William Eben Greenleaf, West Haven; Moses Gilbert Hubbard, Summit, N. J.; Shentaro Iwasaki, Osaka, Japan; William Francis Pollard, Pittsfield, Mass.; Roy Harold Walch, Hudson, N. Y.; Franklin Grandey Williams, Bridport; Harry Oliver Williams, Rutland.

Fannie Gertrude Alden, Proctor; Mary Townsend Archibald, Rutland; Laurie Romola Beseigel, Dalton, Mass.; Esther Boyce, N. Andover, Mass.; Ruth Mary Brookins, Middlebury: Sarah Davis Brown, Huntington, Mass.; Faye Belle Butterfield, Middlebury; Caroline Elizabeth Buttolph, Middlebury; Julia Clifford Carter, Ferrisburgh; Wilma Caroline Cory, Saxtons River; Bessie Mildred Cudworth, S. Ashburnham, Mass.; Edith Mary Darrow, Middlebury; Helen Louise Foss, Charlestown, N. H.; Irene Augusta Graves, St. Albans; Helen Atarah Harriman, North Adams, Mass.; Eleanor Whitney Hatch, St. Albans; Bertha Annette Holden, Pittsford; Alice Adelle Holmes, Proctor; Eva Adelia Holt, West Rutland; Phyllis Edwards Hopkins, Belchertown, Mass.; Kathleen Amelia Hunt, Middlebury; Mary Ida Johnson, Wallingford; Emma Elizabeth Kingsley, Middlebury; Faith Blackmer Linsley, Middlebury; Alice Rachel Peaslee, Contoocook, N. H.; Mary Colton Reynolds, Fair Haven; Margaret Sharpe, Greenwich, N. Y.; Anna Belle Sheldon, Salisbury; Charlotte Leavitt Slocum, Amherst, Mass.; Barbara Harriet Smith, Weybridge; Anna Mae Sterling, Middlebury; Ruby May Vosburgh, Middlebury; Stella Alice Wooster, Middlebury.

Honors in Pedagogy were awarded to William Eben Greenleaf. Honors in French to Laurie Romola Besiegel. Honors in Mathematics to Kathleen Amelia Hunt and Eva Adelia Holt. Honors in German to Emma Elizabeth Kingsley. Honors in History to Edwln Lawrence Bigelow and Roy Harold Walch.

Highest Honors in German were awarded to Alice Adelia Holmes, Mildred Adeline Snow, Barbara Harriet Smith, and Roy Howard Walch. Highest Honors in History to Moses Gilbert Hubbard, jr. Highest Honors in English to Faith Blackmer Linsley and Barbara Harriet Smith. Highest honors in Pedagogy to Edwin Lawrence Bigelow.

Prizes in Horace were awarded as follows:—First, Mary Hayward Buck. Second, Thomas Kenneth Penniman. Third, Grace Elizabeth Peaslee.

First Prize in Pedagogy was awarded to William Eben Greenleaf.

Commencement Honors were awarded to the following:—Dale Simson Atwood, Edgar Alonzo Carrier, jr., Wilfred Edward Davison, William Eben Greenleaf, Moses Gilbert Hubbard jr., William Francis Pollard jr., Marshall Jewell Root, Roy Harold Walch, Faye Belle Butterfield, Julia Clifford Carter, Bessie Mildred Cudworth, Helen Louise Foss, Irene Agusta Graves, Alice Adelia Holmes, Eva Adelia Holt, Phyllis Edwards Hopkins, Faith Blackmer Linsley, Margaret Sharpe, Barbara Harriet Smith, Mildred Adeline Snow.

Commencement Honors cum Laude to the following:—

Dale Simpson Atwood, Edgar Alonzo Carrier, jr., William Eben Greenleaf, Moses Gilbert Hubbard, jr., William Francis Pollard, jr., Marshall Jewell Root.

Faye Belle Butterfield, Julia Clifford Carter, Bessie Mildred Cudworth, Helen Louise Foss, Eva Adelia Holt, Phyllis Edwards Hopkins, Margaret Sharpe, Barbara Harriet Smith.

Commencement Honors magna cum Laude:—

Wilfred Edward Davison.

Irene Augusta Graves. Alice Adella Holmes, Faith Blackmer Linsley, Mildred Adeline Snow.

Phi Beta Kappa as follows:—

Dale Simpson Atwood, Edgar Alonzo Carrier, jr., Wilfred Edward Davison, William Eben Greenleaf, Moses Gilbert Hubbard, jr., William Francis Pollard, jr., Marshall Jewell Root.

Faye Belle Butterfield, Julia Clifford Carter, Bessie Mildred Cudworth, Helen Louise Foss, Irene Augusta Graves, Alice Adella Holmes, Eva Adella Holt, Phyllis Edwards Hopkins, Faith Blackmer Linsley, Margaret Sharpe, Barbara Harriet Smith, Mildred Adeline Snow.

The following honorary degrees were then given: Rev. Arthur Ernest Harriman, Doctor of Divinity. Rev. Mr. Harriman is pastor of the East Baptist church at Lynn, Mass. Rev. Silas Evans, president of the Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Rt. Rev. Julius Walter Atwood, a member of the class of 1876, was given the degree of Doctor of Letters. Mr. James Levi Barton, a member of the class of 1881, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was given the degree of Doctor of Laws. John W. Rowell, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, was given the degree of Doctor of Laws. Gov. Allen M. Fletcher was given the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Prof. Edward Angus Burt was presented a gift at the Alumni dinner exercises by those who have been his students at Middlebury during the many years of his professorship. Prof. Burt leaves next year to take an important position at the Botanical Institute at St. Louis, Mo. He takes with him the best wishes of his many friends.

FRESHMEN-SOPH. PRIZE SPEAKING.

On Monday evening the competition for the Parker-Merrill prizes took place. In the Freshman Parker contest the first prize of $20 was awarded to B. D. McCloskey and the second prize of $10 was awarded to E. E. Grant. In the sophomore Merrill contest the first prize of $25 went to G. C. Dade; the second of $20 to M. F. Shea; the third of $15 to J. Mott Hoyt; the fourth of $10 to G. C. Hendry. The programme was as follows:

PARKER CONTEST.

Music.

1. The Soul of the Violin, Merrill
   Edward J. Coonerty.
2. The Chariot Race, Wallace
   Floyd B. Gale.
3. The Footsteps Die Out Forever, Dickens
   Ernest E. Grant.
4. The Scene at Doctor Blimber's Dickens
   Franklin P. Kellom.
5. Regulus to the Carthaginians, Kellogg
   Bryson De Haas McCloskey.
6. The Perfect Tribute, Smith
   Donald W. Salisbury.
7. Not Guilty, Edwards
   Charles H. Wright.

Music.

MERRILL CONTEST.

1. Lincoln and His Times, Stafford
   George C. Dade.
2. Toussaint L'Ouverture, Phillips
   Guy C. Hendry.
3. The Union Soldier, Thurston
   J. Mott Hoyt.
4. Retributive Justice, Corwin
   Charles S. Jones.

Music.

5. Eulogy on Garfield, Blaine
   Carlisle G, Kron.
6. Inaugural Address Wilson
   Michael F. Shea.
7. Freedom and Patriotism, Dewey
   William M. Sistare, jr.

Changes in Athletic Officers.

The Council of the Athletic Association at a recent meeting voted to take from the office of secretary and treasurer the office of treasurer and to give the duties to an alumnus or faculty member of the council. The student body ratified this on Friday, June 13. Previously the students at the meeting of the Athletic Association elected a secretary and treasurer. The secretary will continue as a member of the Athletic Council, having a vote and doing the secretary work for both the council aed the Athletic Association. The council is to elect the treasurer in the future. The council has selected Mr. Cushman for next year. Mr. Cushman expects to make many improvements in the accounting system. The manager will be obliged to submit weekly reports and no large expenditures will be permitted unless previously authorized by the secretary of the executive committee or the treasurer of the association.

Following the commencement exercises at the Congregational church a dinner was served at the Inside Inn on the Addison county fair grounds. After the dinner President Thomas called upon Rev. Arthur E. Harriman of Lynn, Mass., Rev. Silas Evans, president of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., Rev. Julius W. Atwood, '78, Bishop of Arizona; Gov. A. M. Fletcher and Mr. James L. Barton for remarks.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association met in chapel on Wednesday morning, June 18. Presentations of portraits of Professor Charles M. Meade and Professor Walter E. Howard were made by ex-President Brainerd and Professor Charles B. Wright. The Necrological committee reported the numes of the following alumni who passed away during the past year.

Mr. Royal D. Ross, 1852; Rev. S. F. Hedgkin, 1856; William H. Nichols, 1856; Rev. Steven Knowlton, 1857; Rev. Henry P. Higley, 1860; Professor A. L. Mann, 1860; Captain Ernest Abell, 1861; Rev. R. S. Holmes, 1862; Rev. G. H. Bailey, 1864; John W. Bradshaw, 1869; Clark Leavenworth, 1862, and Miss Florence A. Clark, 1913.

Officers for coming year:

President, John A. Meade, '64; vice-presidents, H. L. Lake, '99, L. A. Austin, '89, Prof. E. D. Bingham, '99; secretary and treasurer, Prof. F. W. Cady; central committee, Prof. C. B. Wright, Prof. D. L. Robinson, and Prof. A. D. Wetherell; necrological committee, T. E. Boyce, Dr. S. S. Eddy, and H. L. Cushman.

Mr. Gorham and Miss Johnson received M. A. degrees. Dr. Abernethy received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Campus Board,
Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vt.

I wish to express my gratification with the excellence of the form in which THE CAMPUS is now appearing. It seems to me that the change from the old style magazine to the newspaper form is a most happy one, as it permits the periodical to appear more frequently, and also gives room for much material which was necessarily excluded from the former publication. In this respect we have come into line with similar publications in other colleges, which are intended to bring, not only the student body, but the Alumni, into more direct contact with the daily affairs of college life. I find that I am depending more and more upon each edition of THE CAMPUS for information regarding student activities. It seems to me that the Alumni notes are a most excellent feature. I sincerely hope that THE CAMPUS in its present form will receive the most hearty endorsement and support of the friends of the college.

Sincerely yours,
AVERY E. LAMBERT, Dean.

The Hidden Song.

To him who listens with a friendly ear
The tumult of our time—the grim, harsh strains
Of traffic, cry of factions, toil's refrains
That soar from meadow, city, mountain sheer—
Is not discordancy in wild career;
To him it is the sound that e'er obtains
Before the orchestra in tuning gains
The common key and tones are blended clear.

Some day from this great busy land shall rise,
When, after years, the singing pitch is found,
The mighty song of civic brotherhood,
The hymning of a people whose emprise
Has made them one at heart, and brightly crowned
Their earnest toil with guerdons, rich and good!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Freshmen Wield the Big Stick.

The freshmen baseball team defeated the sophomores 3-1 in a well played game June 7. The game was chiefly interesting in that it gave the crowd a chance to compare Aylward and MacLaughlin. Aylward allowed 5 hits. MacLaughlin gave three hits. Aylward did not walk anyone, MacLaughlin walked one man. MacLaughlin had eight strike outs. Aylward fanned eight men. The day was quite cold and neither pitcher was at his best.

The freshmen started off with a swoop getting two runs as a result of Butterfield's hit, MacLaughlin's error and Aylwards double. The sophomores got one in the second when MacLaughlin lead off with a double and reached home on Robinson's error. The sophomores did all the rest of the scoring in the third. Butterfield went out on strikes. Robinson was given a life on Sistare's error. Lamere went out, third to first. Loder's error saved Aylward, and Robinson scored.

The game gave to the freshmen the majority of the interclass contests for the year. The record stands: For the freshmen, succeeded in going on class banquet, won class football game, won tug of war, won ball game.

The sophomores won the hatscrap, the basket ball series and defeated the freshmen in the track meet.

Summary:—

FRESHMEN.

	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Butterfield, a	4	1	1	8	2	0
Robinson, 3 b	4	1	1	0	0	1
Lamere, 1 b	4	0	1	9	1	1
Aylward, p	4	1	1	1	0	0
Porter, s s	4	0	0	2	2	0
Brickett, 2 b	3	0	0	3	0	0
Swartzwalder, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Thompson, a f	2	0	1	2	0	1
Metcalfe, r f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	3	5	27	11	3

SOPHOMORE.

	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Robertson	4	0	1	0	0	0
Haskins	4	0	1	9	1	1
Jones	4	0	0	0	1	1
MacLaughlin	3	1	1	1	4	1
Sistare	3	0	0	0	1	1
Gardner	2	0	0	3	0	0
Loder	2	0	0	8	0	1
Kron	3	0	0	1	1	0
Ratti	2	0	0	2	0	0
Maurice	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	33	1	3	24	8	5

Score by innings :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Freshmen	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Sophomore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base Ball M's Awarded.

At a meeting of the executive committee with Captain Williams and Manager Smiddy the following man were awarded base ball M's: Captain Williams, Vail, MacLaughlin, Aylward, Loder, Jones, Triggs, Weafer, Robinson, Haskins, Leonard. The following men were awarded seconds Butterfield, Taylor, Gardner, Cole, Porter, Brickett, Sistare, Robertson, Swarzwalder, Thompson and Woodward. At a meeting of the varsity men on Saturday June 7 in the Physical Director's room Vail was elected Captain for next year.

At 7:15 p. m. on Tuesday, June 17th, just before the performance of the Spring Festival, a large number gathered on the campus of the Women's College to witness the tree dedication.

Our Varsity Base Ball Record.

The Varsity base ball team has completed one of the most successful seasons in years with a record of six games won and six lost. The prospects for next year point to a more than excellent aggregation although the team will lose its always steady and reliable catcher, Captain Williams, and its out fielder, Leonard, by graduation. Vail, Aylward and MacLaughlin will be ready for their turns in the box with the seasoued infield—Loder, Jones, Triggs and Weafer to back them up while in the out field Haskins and Robinson will again be seen. The team this year played grand ball until the seventh or eighth inning and then they would crack but with nine veterans playing, no stage fright should be present. The team's success has been due to a great extent to excellent coaching by Simeon Murch and it is hoped Midd. will see his smiling face again when the gong sounds for the opening of the next season. The batting averages for the regulars are as follows :

	AB	R	H	TB	SH	SB	PC
Triggs	46	11	18	27	3	10	.392
Aylward	33	5	12	13	0	1	.363
MacLaughlin	15	2	5	6	0	1	.333
Robinson	40	8	11	12	1	2	.275
Vail	17	2	4	7	2	0	.235
Weafer	47	8	11	14	4	2	.234
Haskins	43	5	9	10	0	4	.210
Jones	49	10	10	10	2	12	.204
Williams	42	4	7	9	3	1	.167
Leonard	31	7	5	6	0	3	.166
Loder	36	1	2	2	3	2	.060

The result of games :

April 26	Middlebury	8	Vermont		11
" 30	"	8	Union		3
May 1	"	6	Boston Col.		1
" 2	"	5	Trinity		6
" 8	"	3	New Hamp.		0
" 10	"	2	Norwich		3
" 12	"	5	Clarkson		6
" 13	"	11	St. Law.		12
" 14	"	1	Colgate		4
" 19	"	5	Rochester		1
" 27	"	4	St. Law.		1
" 30	"	5	Norwich		4
Middlebury	63	Opponents	52		

Freshmen Rules.

The rules committee has issued the following Freshman Rules for the 1917 men :

1.—Shall wear the regular cap and class toque at the first appearance at chapel and on every other occasion while in town during the first semester. The cap shall be olive green with a pink button 1½ inches in diameter.

2.—Shall wear a black tie with socks of a like color for the first two weeks.

3.—Shall not wear corduroy or khaki pants.

4.—Shall not wear preparatory school letters or numerals.

5.—Shall salute the faculty and all upper classmen giving preference to them at all places of assemblage.

6.—Shall trot to all classes during the first seven days of the first semester.

7.—Shall not smoke on the campus or streets, however they must furnish matches at any time when requested.

8.—Shall not walk on grass as side walks are built for pedestrians.

9.—Shall assist all managers and meet all athletic teams.

10.—Shall not appear at athletic contests with co-eds during the first semester.

11.—Shall use the lower door when entering or leaving the chapel.

Alumni Notes.

'38. Dr. S. S. Sherman, Middlebury's oldest graduate, attended the Diamond Jubilee of the Judson College on May 21. He read a paper which told of intimate recollections of the founding of Judson by the Baptists. He also told of his experience at the head of the school from 1855-1859, when Dr. Shannon resigned on account of failing health and the gathering of political clouds in the country. Dr. Sherman is now 97 years old and resides in Chicago.

'87. President Wilson has appointed George R. Wales to take the place of William S. Washburn on the National Civil Service Commission. Mr. Wales was made an examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission in 1991 and in 1898 was made chief of the division.

'11. Harold W. Bosworth, who will leave for Oxford University, Trinity College, in October will spend the summer in Middlebury.

'12. Ralph W. Hedges will spend the summer at Northfield, Vt.

Last Appearance of Quartette.

On Saturday evening, June 7, the college quartette made its last public appearance in a home concert at the Gymnasium, conducted under the joint auspices of the Freshman Debating Society and the Athletic Association.

The quartette was given its usual welcome, and, in return, rendered a programme greatly enjoyed by all. The selections were the "Old-time" songs with which the quartette has commended the praises of audiences in all parts of the State during the last season, and the Saturday evening exhibition explained the quartette's popularity on other platforms.

Pollard was at his best in his solos and well deserved the applause he won. Atwood's reading showed unusual ability to interpret one of Dickens's famous characters, a task which is admittedly difficult.

Those who attended the concert will remember with pleasure this farewell programme of one of the best quartettes which ever represented Middlebury. The three men who graduate this year will be greatly missed in the future activities of Middlehury musical clubs, but each man leaves an enviable record which may well serve as a mark for the coming musicians of Middlebury.

After the quartettc's programme, dancing was enjoyed until 11:30 with good music by the college erchestra.

Following is the evening's program :

While I Have You,	Quartette
Duet,	Mr. Pollard, Mr. Williams
My Lady Sleeps,	Quartette
Reading, "Dot Baby of Mine",	Mr. Pollard
Hush, Honey, Hush,	Quartette
Solo, Selected,	Mr. Atwood
Swanee River (by request)	Quartette
Solo, Selected,	Mr. Pollard
Old Black Joe,	Quartette
Reading, from "David Copperfield"	Mr. Atwood

THE QUARTETTE.

William F. Pollard, '13, 1st tenor
Franklin G. Williams, '13, 2nd tenor
Howe K. Cassavant, '14, 1st bass
Dale S. Atwood, '13, 2nd bass
Leader, Mr. Atwood
Manager, Mr. Pollard

Track M's.

At a meeting of the executive committee, Captain McGuirk and Manager Potter the following men were awarded track M's: Captain McGuirk, Kron, Dade, Jones, Condit, Lamere, Rogers. At a meeting of those who received their letters Kron was elected captain.

Alumni Athletic Association.

A meeting of the Alumni Athletic association was held on Tuesday, June 17th. Sanford Lane was elected president; James Donoway, vice-president; and Percy Wilds, secretary. Mr. Wilds address is 2 Rector street, New York city. A constitution was also adopted.

Christian Association Anniversary

The anniversary of the Christian Association was held at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, June 15, at 8:00 p. m. The address was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Julius Walter Atwood of the class of 1878, bishop of Arizona.

Glee Club and Band Election.

Members of the Glee club elected officers for the year 1913-14 after chapel, June 12. The elections were as follows : Leader, H. K. Cassavant, '14; assistant leader, D. W. Salisbury, '16; manager, G. C. Dade, '15; assistant manager, E. Cole, '15.

On Memorial day the members of the College band elected the following men to serve as officers through the ensuing year : Leader, R. H. Hill, '14; assistant leader, G. C. Hendry, '15; manager, H. K. Cassavant, '14.

The Alchemist Meeting.

The Alchemist Chemistry Society held a meeting on June 2, at which the following officers were elected : President, H. M. Abbott; vice-president, B. F. Fisher; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Parkinson. Professor Voter was elected to represent the faculty.

An informal dinner was served to the club at the Delta Sigma Fraternity house on Thursday, June 2. Dean Lambert, Professor Voter and Professor Burt attended. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

The Civics club has elected its officers for the following year: Robert Bundy '14 will be president; Edward R. Triggs, vice president; Clifford T. Day, sec. and treas. The executive com. consists of the officers, Prof. H. D. Wetherell, R. Stewart Esten and John C. Voss. The club will begin operations at the very first week of next semester.

'09 In a review of the National Magazine for May by the editor of "The Writer's Magazine", New York city, occurs this statement: "We wish that space permitted us to quote a sonnet in this number by the fast-coming poet, Arthur Wallace Peach, entitled "Old Ports", but it does not. One who loves the sea and the ships will find rare charm in this poem."

A meeting of those interested in organizing a Philosophy club was held at the home of Professor Cunningham, on the evening of Thursday, June 5. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution. The club plans to have regular meetings next year and to provide those who are interested in Philosophy an opportunity to hold discussions. It is expected that the group system will enable such a club to keep its discussions at a high standard.

New Keeper for the Royal Tiger

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for their fidelity to the ROYAL TAILOR LINE, and also to announce that Mr. C. G. DAY, '15, will have complete records and measurements of all orders which I have taken, and will handle the line in the future.

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1913 Class Day Exercises.

The class day exercises of the class of 1913 were held on the college campus in front of the old chapel on Monday, June the sixteenth. The various ribbons denoting alumni, graduate, and undergraduate work were distributed as usual. The members of the class formed by twos in front of the chapel and were escorted by Junior Marshall Homer J. Vail to the platform which had been erected on the campus. Dale S. Atwood gave the President's address. He then introduced Charles L. Smiddy who delivered the Ivy Oration. The class history was given by Faith B. Linsley. The class oration was made by Wilfred Davison. Miss Margaret Sharpe read the class poem and the class prophecy was given jointly by Miss Irene Graves and Mr. John C. Agnew. The class will and presentation by Miss Esther A. Boyce closed the programme. The class then smoked the pipe of peace. The class-day committee was composed of Mr. Hendrick Van Ness, Mr. Charles Smiddy, Mr. Edward Carrier, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss Bessie Cudworth, Miss Edith Darrow.

A New Member of the Faculty.

President Thomas has announced another new professor to be added to the faculty of Middlebury College next year, making five new instructors. The new man is Charles Francis Abbott, who will give courses in Government and Law. Mr. Abbott graduated from Dartmouth in 1891 and received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1897, and A. M. from Harvard in 1909. He has practiced law in Denver, Col., and Gardner, Mass., in which place he was also principal of the high school and president of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Abbott was also several years sub-master of the Somerville High school and instructor in History and Government, and later principal of the Danvers, Mass., high school. The past year he has spent in graduate study at Harvard. Mr. Abbott will take the courses conducted recently by Mr. Guy B. Horton of Burlington, and also the course in Medieval and Modern History.

Dedication of Chemistry Building.

The dedication of the new Chemistry Building was carried out on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. before a large crowd. After a prayer by Dr. Flagg the exercises opened with a short address by President Thomas. The president then introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Eugene C. Bingham of the Class of 1899, Professor of Chemistry in Richmond College, Richmond, Va. The subject of Professor Bingham's speech was "The By-Products of Industrial Chemistry", and he made it most interesting throughout. The opening of this new, well-equipped building will mean the beginning of a new chemical era at Middlebury and a chance for broadened work in this valuable field.

Economics Club Picnic.

On Thursday, June 5, the junior members of the Home Economics Club entertained the seniors of the club at a picnic in Chapman's woods. The juniors put into practice the knowledge which they had gained in the Home Economics department, the result being an excellent "feed". The place cards were cupids wearing caps and gowns of blue and white. The picnic ended with the unravelling of a cleverly devised spider's web, at the ends of which were dainty and costly presents for each senior.

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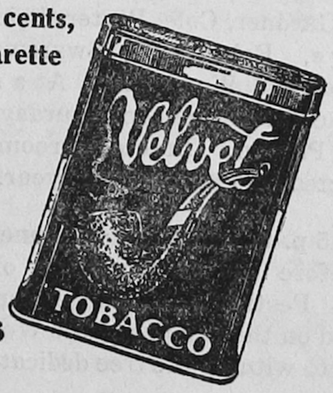

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GROUP SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the new group system recently adopted by the Faculty the courses open to freshmen are as follows:

1. Required of all, English, Mathematics.
2. Two elective of French 1, German 1, Greek, Latin, History 2,
3. One elective of Biology, Chemistry, Engineering 4, Physics 5.

1. A double course in French or German may be elected in place of two languages. A person who offers three years in modern languages may substitute one elective from group 3 for the second language.

2. History is open as a third elective to those electing two languages.

3. Biology open to election by freshmen who have gained entrance credits in chemistry.

4. Engineering open to election by men who have gained entrance credits in solid geometry.

5. Physics open to election by freshmen who have gained entrance credits in physics and solid geometry.

MR. D. W. MANDELL DEAD.

Daniel Webster Mandell, one of the oldest residents of Greenwich, N. Y., died on June 4, at his home after an illness of nine weeks. He was in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Mandell was born in Hardwick, Mass., Nov. 19, 1832. His family were descendants of early settlers of Massachusetts. Mr. Mandell was left an orphan in his early childhood, and was brought up in the family of Benjamin Labaree, president of Middlebury College. On this account he enjoyed exceptionally good educational advantages for that time, and entered the college when only thirteen years.

For a few years after completing his college course Mr. Mandell taught school. About 1857 he came to Greenwich and became a private tutor in the family of Henry Holmes, and in 1860 he married the daughter of the family, Marion B. Holmes. Soon after coming to Greenwich Mr. Mandell engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Mandell had an experience of a few years in the newspaper business. About four years ago Mr. Mandell resigned the office of justice of the peace, which he held continuously for more than thirty years.

He showed few of the infirmities of age. His mind, always keen and active, was as clear as ever, and his interest in the affairs of the day was undimished. He was of studious habits and a great reader. He was also a lover of nature and of life in the open, and his interests in life were many and varied.

He is survived by one son, Henry Mandell of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Crothers, of Passaic, N. J.

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For detailed information regarding admission requirements to either school, or for a catalogue, apply to FREDERIC M. BRIGGS, M. D., Secretary, Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools, 416 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Boston, Mass., Changes in Entrance Requirements in 1914.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Tufts College Medical School held April 18, 1913, in accordance with a recent ruling of the Association of American Medical Colleges of which this school is a member, the following action was taken:

VOTED: That after January 1, 1914, one year of college work in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and either French or German, equal to the work done in the Freshman year in standard colleges and universities, in addition to a completed four year course in an accredited high school, shall be required for admission to Tufts College Medical School.

Tufts College Medical School is prepared to give the one-year pre-medical course in its building in Boston, and will begin the first course October 1, 1913.

Full details regarding the course will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

The requirements for admission in the session 1913-14 will remain as previously stated in the catalogue.

FREDERIC M. BRIGGS, M. D., Secretary, Tufts College Medical School, 416 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

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ELECTIVE GROUPS Middlebury College offers to every student the personal advice and assistance of some member of the Faculty in laying out a practical course of study. Groups of studies have been formed for the benefit of students who have in mind a particular occupation. In connection with these groups, a member of the Faculty is appointed by the President to act as an adviser to students wishing to specialize in that group. The subjects in which groups have been formed are Agriculture, Business, Education Engineering, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Mineral Industry, and Theology.

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		Faculty	Students	Income
	1905	9	118	25,914
	1906	10	136	28,496
	1907	11	156	28,490
GROWTH	1908	11	178	29,299
	1909	13	202	36,072
	1910	19	226	54,781
	1911	20	276	59,113
	1912	26	305	69,498
	1913	28	330	

FURTHER INFORMATION. Inquiries may be addressed to

PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS.

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Athletic Meeting.

On Saturday June 7, the students of the men's college gathered in chapel at 1:30 p. m., to discuss athletic affairs and elect officers for the ensuing year. President Smiddy opened the meeting by calling for the report of the Rules committee on the subject of freshman rules. Triggs, as acting chairman read the new rules and it was voted that they be left open for a few days for amendments. Track Manager Potter read a report of the track season and its receipts and expenditures. Then came the election of officers and the chairman called for nominations for President. Cluff, Esten, and Vail were put forward as candidates and the first ballot resulted in no decision but Vail was eliminated and Esten won out on the second ballot. Haskins won the office of Vice-President by a big majority and then came the spirited contest for Secretary-Treasurer resulting on the second ballot in a victory for Cronk by a small majority. President Esten took the chair and Manager Smiddy brought forward a report of the base ball season. Then came a lively discussion on the advisibility of giving Seniors their suits and bats, and this lasted some time. It was now after three o'clock and as the Freshman-Sophomore game was fast approaching, the motion to adjourn was eagerly seconded and the meeting broke up.

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